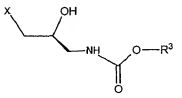
CURRENTLY PENDING CLAIMS 1-58

1. A (S)-secondary alcohol having a general structural formula:



wherein R^3 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl, and X is halogen, alkylsulfonyl, or arylsulfonyl, or a salt or hydrate thereof.

2. The (S)-secondary alcohol of claim 1 wherein R^3 is C_4-C_7 tertiary alkyl.

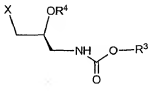
3. The (S)-secondary alcohol of claim 2 wherein R^3 is tertiary butyl.

4. The (S)-secondary alcohol of claim 1 wherein X is Cl.

5. The (S)-secondary alcohol of claim 1 having a name tert-butyl (2S)-3-chloro-2-hydroxypropylcarbamate.

6. The (S)-secondary alcohol of claim 1 in crystalline form.

7. An (S)-ester having a general structural formula:



wherein R^3 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl, R^4 is C_1-C_5 alkylcarbonyl, and X is halogen, alkylsulfonyl, or arylsulfonyl, or a salt or hydrate thereof.

8. The (S)-ester of claim 7 where R^3 is C_4-C_7 tertiary alkyl.

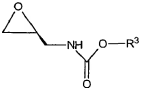
9. The (S)-ester of claim 8 where R^3 is tertiary butyl.

10. The (S)-ester of claim 7 where X is Cl.

11. The (S)-ester of claim 7 having a name (1S)-2-[(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-1-(chloromethyl)ethyl acetate.

12. The (S)-ester of claim 7 in crystalline form.

13. An (S)-epoxide having a general structural formula:



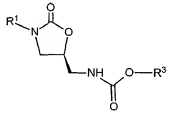
wherein R^3 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl, or a salt or hydrate thereof, in crystalline form.

14. The (S)-epoxide of claim 13 wherein R^3 is C_4-C_7 tertiary alkyl

15. The (S)-epoxide of claim 14 wherein R^3 is tertiary butyl.

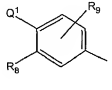
16. The (S)-epoxide of claim 13 having a name tert-butyl (2S)-oxiranylmethylcarbamate.

17. An (S)-intermediate having a general structural formula:

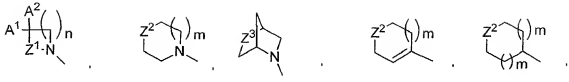


wherein R^1 is an substituted aryl group and R^3 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl, or a salt or hydrate thereof, provided that when R^3 is C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_7-C_{11} araalkyl and R^1 is phenyl, the substituents on R^1 are not hydrogen, monofluoro, monochloro, monobromo, or mononitro substituent, alone or in combination with a 4-methylsulfonyl, 4-methylthio, 4-methylsulfinyl, 4-sulfamyl, 4-isopropyl, 4-(C_1-C_3alkyl)carbonyl, 4-ethyl, 4-(1-hydroxyethyl), or 4-acetyloxyacetyl substituent.

18. The (S)-intermediate of claim 17 wherein R^1 is:



wherein Q^1 is: $R^{10}R^{11}N$,



or Q^1 and R^8 taken together are dihydropyrrolidine, optionally substituted with R^{12};

Z^1 is $CH_2(CH_2)_p$, $CH(OH)(CH_2)_p$, or C(O);

Z^2 is $(O)_pS$, O, or $N(R^{13})$;

Z^3 is $(O)_pS$ or O;

A^1 is H or CH_3;

A^2 is selected from the group consisting of:

a) H,

b) HO,

c) CH_3,

d) CH_3O,

e) $R^{14}OCH_2$=C(O)NH,

f) $R^{15}OC(O)NH$,

g) $(C_1$-$C_3)$alkoxycarbonyl,

h) $HOCH_2$,

i) CH_3ONH,

j) $CH_3C(O)$,

k) $CH_3C(O)CH_2$,

l) $CH_3C(OCH_2CH_2O)$, and

m) $CH_3C(OCH_2CH_2O)CH_2$,

or A^1-C-A^2 taken together are CH_3-$C(OCH_2CH_2O)$, C(O), or $C(=NR^{22})$;

R^8 is H or F, or is taken together with Q^1 as above;

R^9 is H or F;

R^{10} and R^{11} are taken together with the N atom to form a 3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane, pyrrole, pyrazole, imidazole, 1,2,3-triazole, 1,2,4-triazole, morpholine or a piperazine group, optionally substituted with R^{13};

R^{12} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) $CH_3C(O)$–,

b) $HC(O)$–,

c) $Cl_2CHC(O)$–,

d) $HOCH_2C(O)$–,

e) CH_3SO_2–,

f) $F_2CHC(O)$–,

g) $H_3CC(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

h) $HC(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

i) $R^{21}C(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

j) $H_3CCHCH_2OCH_2C(O)$–,

k) benzyl$OCH_2C(O)$–,

l)-m)

,

, and

R^{13} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) $R^{14}OC(R^{16})(R^{17})C(O)$–,

b) $R^{15}OC(O)$–,

c) $R^{18}C(O)$–,

d) $H_3CC(O)(CH_2)_2C(O)$–,

e)$R^{19}SO_2$–,

f) $HOCH_2C(O)$–,

g) $R^{20}(CH_2)_2$–,

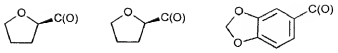
h) $R^{21}C(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

i) $(CH_3)_2NCH_2C(O)NH$–,

j) $NCCH_2$–,

k) F_2CHCH_2–,

l)-m)



and

R^{14} is H, CH_3, benzyl, or $CH_3C(O)$–;

R^{15} is (C_1-C_3)alkyl, aryl, or benzyl;

R^{16} and R^{17}, independently, are H or CH_3;

R^{18} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) H–,

b) (C_1-C_4)alkyl,

c) aryl(CH_2)$_m$,

d) ClH_2C–,

e) Cl_2HC–,

f) FH_2C–,

g) F_2HC–, and

h) (C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl;

R^{19} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) CH_3,

b) CH_2Cl,

c) $CH_2CH{=}{=}CH_2$,

d) aryl, and

e) CH_2CN;

R^{20} is OH, CH_3O–, or F;

R^{21} is:

a) CH_3–,

b) $HOCH_2$–,

c) aniline, or

d) $(CH_3)_2N$-CH_2–,

R^{22} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) HO-

b) CH_3O-

c) H_2N-

d) $CH_3OC(O)O$–,

e) $CH_3C(O)OCH_2C(O)O$–,

f) aryl-$CH_2OCH_2C(O)O$–,

g) $HO(CH_2)_2O$–,

h) $CH_3OCH_2O(CH_2)_2O$–, and

i) CH_3OCH_2O–;

m is 0 or 1;

n is 1-3;

p is 0-2; and

aryl is unsubstituted phenyl or phenyl unsubstituted with one of the following:

a) F,

b) Cl,

c) OCH_3,

d) OH,

e) NH_2,

f) (C_1-C_4)alkyl,

g) $OC(O)OCH_3$, or

h) NO_2;

and protected forms thereof.

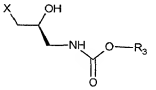
19. The (S)-intermediate of claim 18 wherein R^1 is selected from the group consisting of 3-fluoro-4-[4-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-1-piperazinyl]phenyl, 3-fluoro-4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl, 4-(1,1-dioxohexahydro-1λ^6-thiopyran-4-yl)-3-fluorophenyl, 3-fluoro-4-tetrahydro-2H-thiopyran-4-ylphenyl, 3,5-difluoro-4-(4-thiomorpholinyl)phenyl, 3-fluoro-4-(3-thietanyl)phenyl, and 4-(1,1-dioxido-3-thietanyl)-3-fluorophenyl.

20. An (S)-intermediate of claim 17 where R^3 is is C_4-C_7 tertiary alkyl.

21. An (S)-intermediate of claim 20 where R^3 is tertiary butyl.

22. An (S)-intermediate of claim 17 having a name (S)-N-[[3-(3-Fluoro-4-morpholinylphenyl)-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl](tert-butoxy)carbamide.

23. A method of preparing a secondary alcohol having a general structural formula:



wherein X is a halogen, alkylsulfonyl, or arylsulfonyl, and R^3 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl, or a salt or hydrate thereof,

comprising contacting an (S)-3-carbon amino alcohol having a general structural formula:

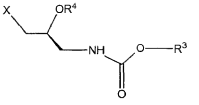
$$X\text{-}CH_2\text{-}C^{*(S)}H(OH)\text{-}CH_2\text{-}NH_3^+$$

with a base and an carbonylating agent selected from the group consisting of a haloformate having a formula $R^3O\text{-}CO\text{-}X$ and a dialkyldicarbonate having a formula $R^3OCO_2R^3$.

24. The method of claim 23 further comprising isolating the secondary alcohol in a crystalline form.

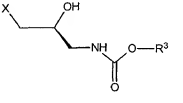
25. The method of claim 23 wherein the base is a tri(C_1-C_5 alkyl)amine.

26. A method of preparing a (S)-secondary ester having a general structural formula:



wherein X is a halogen, alkylsulfonyl, or arylsulfonyl, R^3 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl, and R^4 is C_1-C_5 alkylcarbonyl, or a salt or hydrate thereof,

comprising contacting an (S)-secondary alcohol having a general structural formula:

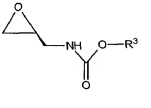


with a base and an acylating agent selected from the group consisting of an acid anhydride having a formula $O(R^4)_2$, and an activated acid having a formula R^4X.

27. The method of claim 26 further comprising isolating the secondary alcohol in a crystalline form.

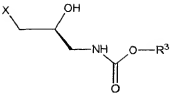
28. The method of claim 26 wherein the base is a tri(C_1-C_5 alkyl)amine.

29. A method of preparing a (S)-epoxide having a general structural formula:



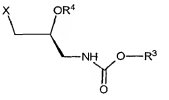
wherein R^3 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl, or a salt or hydrate thereof, comprising contacting

a) an (S)-secondary alcohol having a general structural formula:



wherein X is a halogen, alkylsulfonyl, or arylsulfonyl; or

b) an (S)-ester having a general structural formula:

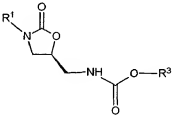


wherein R^4 is C_1-C_5 alkylcarbonyl, with a lithium cation and a base whose conjugate acid has a pKa of greater than about 8.

30. The method of claim 29 further comprising isolating the secondary alcohol in a crystalline form.

31. The method of claim 29 wherein the base is a tertiary-butoxide

32. (Amended) A method of preparing an (S)-oxazolidinone having a general structural formula:

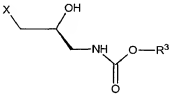


wherein R^3 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl, and R^1 is optionally substituted aryl, or a salt or hydrate thereof, comprising contacting a carbamate having a general structural formula:

R^1-NH-CO-O-CH_2-R^2

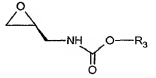
wherein R^2 is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{20} alkyl, C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl, phenyl optionally substituted with one or two C_1-C_3 alkyl or halogen groups, allyl, 3-methylallyl, 3,3-dimethylallyl, vinyl, styrylmethyl, benzyl optionally substituted on the phenyl with one or two Cl, C_1-C_4 alkyl, nitro, cyano, or trifluoromethyl groups, 9-fluorenylmethyl, trichloromethylmethyl, 2-trimethylsilylethyl, phenylethyl, 1-adamantyl, diphenylmethyl, 1,1-dimethylpropargyl, and isobornyl, or a salt or hydrate thereof, with

i) a secondary alcohol having a general structural formula:

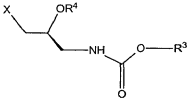


wherein X is halogen, alkylsulfonyloxy, or arylsulfonyloxy, or a salt or hydrate thereof;

ii) an (S)-epoxide having a general structural formula:



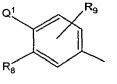
or iii) an (S)-ester having a general structural formula:



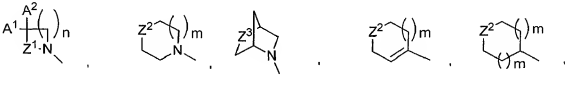
wherein R^4 is C_1-C_5 alkylcarbonyl; in the presence of a lithium cation and a base whose conjugate acid has a pKa of greater than about 8.

33. The method of claim 32 further comprising isolating the (S)-oxazolidonone in a crystalline form.

34. The method of claim 32 wherein R^1 is:



wherein Q^1 is: $R^{10}R^{11}N$,



or Q^1 and R^8 taken together are dihydropyrrolidine, optionally substituted with R^{12};

Z^1 is $CH_2(CH_2)_p$, $CH(OH)(CH_2)_p$, or C(O);

Z^2 is $(O)_pS$, O, or $N(R^{13})$;

Z^3 is $(O)_pS$ or O;

A^1 is H or CH_3;

A^2 is selected from the group consisting of:

a) H,

b) HO,

c) CH_3,

d) CH_3O,

e) $R^{14}OCH_2$=C(O)NH,

f) $R^{15}OC(O)NH$,

g) (C_1-C_3)alkoxycarbonyl,

h) $HOCH_2$,

i) CH_3ONH,

j) $CH_3C(O)$,

k) $CH_3C(O)CH_2$,

l) $CH_3C(OCH_2CH_2O)$, and

m) $CH_3C(OCH_2CH_2O)CH_2$,

or A^1-C-A^2 taken together are CH_3-$C(OCH_2CH_2O)$, C(O), or $C(=NR^{22})$;

R^8 is H or F, or is taken together with Q^1 as above;

R^9 is H or F;

R^{10} and R^{11} are taken together with the N atom to form a 3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane, pyrrole, pyrazole, imidazole, 1,2,3-triazole, 1,2,4-triazole, morpholine or a piperazine group, optionally substituted with R^{13};

R^{12} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) $CH_3C(O)$–,

b) $HC(O)$–,

c) $Cl_2CHC(O)$–,

d) $HOCH_2C(O)$–,

e) CH_3SO_2–,

f) $F_2CHC(O)$–,

g) $H_3CC(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

h) $HC(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

i) $R^{21}C(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

j) $H_3CCHCH_2OCH_2C(O)$–,

k) benzyl$OCH_2C(O)$–,

l)-m)

,


, and


R^{13} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) $R^{14}OC(R^{16})(R^{17})C(O)$–,

b) $R^{15}OC(O)$–,

c) $R^{18}C(O)$–,

d) $H_3CC(O)(CH_2)_2C(O)$,

e)$R^{19}SO_2$–,

f) $HOCH_2C(O)$–,

g) $R^{20}(CH_2)_2$–,

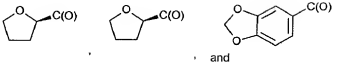
h) $R^{21}C(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

i) $(CH_3)_2NCH_2C(O)NH$–,

j) $NCCH_2$–,

k) F_2CHCH_2,

l)-m



and

R^{14} is H, CH_3, benzyl, or $CH_3C(O)$–;

R^{15} is $(C_1$-$C_3)$alkyl, aryl, or benzyl;

R^{16} and R^{17}, independently, are H or CH_3;

R^{18} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) H–,

b) $(C_1$-$C_4)$alkyl,

c) aryl$(CH_2)_m$,

d) ClH_2C–,

e) Cl_2HC–,

f) FH_2C–,

g) F_2HC–, and

h) $(C_3$-$C_6)$cycloalkyl;

R^{19} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) CH_3,

b) CH_2Cl,

c) $CH_2CH{=}{=}CH_2$,

d) aryl, and

e) CH_2CN;

R^{20} is OH, CH_3O–, or F;

R^{21} is:

a) CH_3–,

b) $HOCH_2$–,

c) aniline, or

d) $(CH_3)_2N\text{-}CH_2$–,

R^{22} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) HO-

b) CH_3O-

c) H_2N-

d) $CH_3OC(O)O$–,

e) $CH_3C(O)OCH_2C(O)O$–,

f) aryl-$CH_2OCH_2C(O)O$–,

g) $HO(CH_2)_2O$–,

h) $CH_3OCH_2O(CH_2)_2O$–, and

i) CH_3OCH_2O–;

m is 0 or 1;

n is 1-3;

p is 0-2; and

aryl is unsubstituted phenyl or phenyl unsubstituted with one of the following:

a) F,

b) Cl,

c) OCH_3,

d) OH,

e) NH_2,

f) (C_1-C_4)alkyl,

g) $OC(O)OCH_3$, or

h) NO_2;

and protected forms thereof.

35. The method of claim 34 wherein R^1 is selected from the group consisting of 3-fluoro-4-[4-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-1- piperazinyl]phenyl, 3-fluoro-4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl, 4-(1,1-dioxohexahydro-1λ^6-thiopyran-4-yl)-3-fluorophenyl, 3-fluoro-4-tetrahydro-2H-thiopyran-4-ylphenyl, 3,5-difluoro-4-(4-thiomorpholinyl)phenyl, 3-fluoro-4-(3-thietanyl)phenyl, and 4-(1,1-dioxido-3-thietanyl)-3-fluorophenyl.

36. The method of claim 32 where R^3 is C_4-C_7 tertiary alkyl.

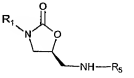
37. The method of claim 36 where R^3 is tertiary butyl.

38. The method of claim 32 where R^2 is methyl.

39. The method of claim 32 where X is Cl.

40. The method of claim 32 wherein the (S)-oxazolidinone is (S)-N-[[3-(3-fluoro-4-morpholinylphenyl)-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl]t-butoxycarbamide.

41. A method of preparing an (S)-oxazolidinone having a general structural formula:



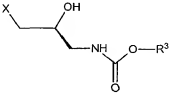
wherein R^5 is C_1-C_6 alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6 cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6 alkylthiocarbonyl, or C_1-C_6 cycloalkylthiocarbonyl, and R^1 is optionally substituted aryl, or a salt or hydrate thereof, comprising:

(a) contacting a carbamate having a general formula

$$R^1\text{-NH-CO-O-CH}_2\text{-}R^2,$$

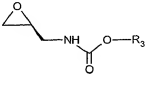
wherein R^2 is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{20} alkyl, C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl, aryl optionally substituted with one or two C_1-C_3 alkyl or halogen groups, allyl, 3-methylallyl, 3,3-dimethylallyl, vinyl, styrylmethyl, benzyl optionally substituted on the phenyl with one or two Cl, C_1-C_4 alkyl, nitro, cyano, or tri-fluoromethyl groups, 9-fluorenylmethyl, trichloromethylmethyl, 2-trimethyl-silylethyl, phenylethyl, 1-adamantyl, diphenylmethyl, 1,1-dimethylpropargyl, 2-furanylmethyl, isobornyl, and hydrogen; with

i) a secondary alcohol of a general structural formula:

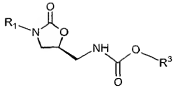


wherein X is a halogen, alkylsulfonyl, or arylsulfonyl, and R^3 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl; or

ii) an epoxide having a general structural formula:



in the presence of a lithium cation and a base whose conjugate acid has a pKa of greater than about 8, to provide a ring-t-butylcarbamyl compound of a general structural formula:

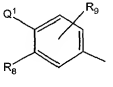


(b) contacting the reaction product of step (a) with aqueous acid; and

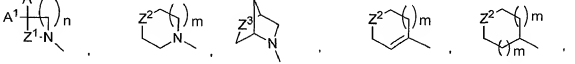
(c) contacting the reaction product of step (2) with a base and an acylating or thioacylating agent selected from the group consisting of (i) an acid anhydride of the structural formula $O(R^5)_2$, (ii) an activated acid of the structural formula R^5X, or (iii) a dithioester of the structural formula $R^5S(C=S)R^5$, wherein R^5 is C_1-C_6 alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6 cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6 alkylthiocarbonyl, or C_1-C_6 cycloalkylthiocarbonyl, and X is halogen, alkylsulfonyl, or arylsulfonyl.

42. The method of claim 41 further comprising isolating the (S)-oxazolidonone in a crystalline form.

43. The method of claim 41 wherein R^1 is:



wherein Q^1 is: $R^{10}R^{11}N$,



or Q^1 and R^8 taken together are dihydropyrrolidine, optionally substituted with R^{12};

Z^1 is $CH_2(CH_2)_p$, $CH(OH)(CH_2)_p$, or C(O);

Z^2 is $(O)_pS$, O, or $N(R^{13})$;

Z^3 is $(O)_pS$ or O;

A^1 is H or CH_3;

A^2 is selected from the group consisting of:

a) H,

b) HO,

c) CH_3,

d) CH_3O,

e) $R^{14}OCH_2$=C(O)NH,

f) $R^{15}OC(O)NH$,

g) $(C_1$-$C_3)$alkoxycarbonyl,

h) $HOCH_2$,

i) CH_3ONH,

j) $CH_3C(O)$,

k) $CH_3C(O)CH_2$,

l) $CH_3C(OCH_2CH_2O)$, and

m) $CH_3C(OCH_2CH_2O)CH_2$,

or A^1-C-A^2 taken together are CH_3-$C(OCH_2CH_2O)$, C(O), or $C(=NR^{22})$;

R^8 is H or F, or is taken together with Q^1 as above;

R^9 is H or F;

R^{10} and R^{11} are taken together with the N atom to form a 3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane, pyrrole, pyrazole, imidazole, 1,2,3-triazole, 1,2,4-triazole, morpholine or a piperazine group, optionally substituted with R^{13};

R^{12} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) $CH_3C(O)$–,

b) HC(O)–,

c) $Cl_2CHC(O)$–,

d) $HOCH_2C(O)$–,

e) CH_3SO_2–,

f) $F_2CHC(O)$–,

g) $H_3CC(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

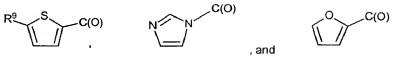
h) $HC(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

i) $R^{21}C(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

j) $H_3CCHCH_2OCH_2C(O)$–,

k) benzyl$OCH_2C(O)$–,

l)-m)



, and

R^{13} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) $R^{14}OC(R^{16})(R^{17})C(O)$–,

b) $R^{15}OC(O)$–,

c) $R^{18}C(O)$–,

d) $H_3CC(O)(CH_2)_2C(O)$,

e)$R^{19}SO_2$–,

f) $HOCH_2C(O)$–,

g) $R^{20}(CH_2)_2$–,

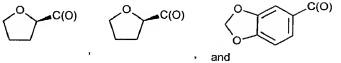
h) $R^{21}C(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

i) $(CH_3)_2NCH_2C(O)NH$–,

j) $NCCH_2$–,

k) F_2CHCH_2,

l)-m)



, and

R^{14} is H, CH_3, benzyl, or $CH_3C(O)$–;

R^{15} is (C_1-C_3)alkyl, aryl, or benzyl;

R^{16} and R^{17}, independently, are H or CH_3;

R^{18} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) H–,

b) $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl,

c) aryl$(CH_2)_m$,

d) ClH_2C–,

e) Cl_2HC–,

f) FH_2C–,

g) F_2HC–, and

h) $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$cycloalkyl;

R^{19} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) CH_3,

b) CH_2Cl,

c) $CH_2CH{=}{=}CH_2$,

d) aryl, and

e) CH_2CN;

R^{20} is OH, CH_3O–, or F;

R^{21} is:

a) CH_3–,

b) $HOCH_2$–,

c) aniline, or

d) $(CH_3)_2N\text{-}CH_2$–,

R^{22} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) HO-

b) CH_3O-

c) H_2N-

d) $CH_3OC(O)O$–,

e) $CH_3C(O)OCH_2C(O)O$–,

f) aryl-$CH_2OCH_2C(O)O$–,

g) $HO(CH_2)_2O$–,

h) $CH_3OCH_2O(CH_2)_2O$–, and

i) CH_3OCH_2O–;

m is 0 or 1;

n is 1-3;

p is 0-2; and

aryl is unsubstituted phenyl or phenyl unsubstituted with one of the following:

a) F,

b) Cl,

c) OCH_3,

d) OH,

e) NH_2,

f) $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl,

g) $OC(O)OCH_3$, or

h) NO_2;

and protected forms thereof.

44. The method of claim 43 wherein R^1 is selected from the group consisting of 3-fluoro-4-[4-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-1- piperazinyl]phenyl, 3-fluoro-4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl, 4-(1,1-dioxohexahydro-1λ^6-thiopyran-4-yl)-3-fluorophenyl, 3-fluoro-4-tetrahydro-2H-thiopyran-4-ylphenyl, 3,5-difluoro-4-(4-thiomorpholinyl)phenyl, 3-fluoro-4-(3-thietanyl)phenyl, and 4-(1,1-dioxido-3-thietanyl)-3-fluorophenyl.

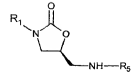
45. The method of claim 41 wherein R^3 is C_4-C_7 tertiary alkyl.

46. The method of claim 45 wherein R^3 is tertiary butyl.

47. The method of claim 41 wherein R^2 is methyl.

48. The method of claim 41 wherein X is Cl.

49. A method of preparing an (S)-oxazolidinone having a general structural formula:



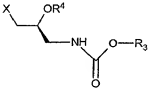
wherein R^1 is optionally substituted aryl, and R^5 is C_1-C_6 alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6 cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6 alkylthiocarbonyl, or C_1-C_6 cycloalkylthiocarbonyl; or a salt or hydrate thereof, comprising:

(a) contacting a carbamate having general structural formula:

$$R^1\text{-NH-CO-O-}R^2,$$

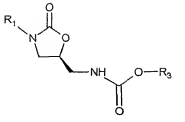
wherein R^2 is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{20} alkyl, C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl, aryl optionally substituted with one or two C_1-C_3 alkyl or halogen groups, allyl, 3-methylallyl, 3,3-dimethylallyl, vinyl, styrylmethyl, benzyl optionally substituted on the phenyl with one or two Cl, C_1-C_4 alkyl, nitro, cyano, or trifluoromethyl groups, 9-fluorenylmethyl, trichloromethylmethyl, 2-trimethylsilylethyl, phenylethyl, 1-adamantyl, diphenylmethyl, 1,1-dimethylpropargyl, 2-furanylmethyl, isobornyl, and hydrogen;

with a (S)-protected alcohol/ester having a general structural formula:

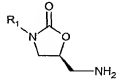


wherein X is a halogen, alkylsulfonyl, or arylsulfonyl; R^3 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl; and R^4 is hydrogen or C_1-C_5 alkylcarbonyl;

in the presence of a lithium cation and a base whose conjugate acid has a pKa of greater than about 8, to provide an (S)-protected oxazolidinone having a general structural formula:



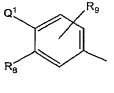
(b) contacting the reaction product of step (a) with an aqueous acid to produce an (S)-oxazolidinone free amine having a general structural formula:



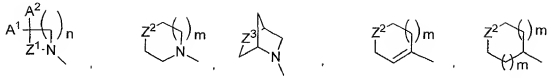
and (c) contacting the reaction product of step (b) with a base and an acylating or thioacylating agent selected from the group consisting of (i) an acid anhydride of the structural formula $O(R^5)_2$, (ii) an activated acid of the structural formula R^5X, or (iii) a dithioester of the structural formula $R^5S(C=S)R^5$, wherein R^5 is C_1-C_6 alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6 cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6 alkylthiocarbonyl, or C_1-C_6 cycloalkylthiocarbonyl, and X is halogen, alkylsulfonyl, or arylsulfonyl.

50. The method of claim 49 further comprising isolating the (S)-oxazolidonone in a crystalline form.

51. The method of claim 49 wherein R^1 is:



wherein Q^1 is: $R^{10}R^{11}N$,



or Q^1 and R^8 taken together are dihydropyrrolidine, optionally substituted with R^{12};

Z^1 is $CH_2(CH_2)_p$, $CH(OH)(CH_2)_p$, or C(O);

Z^2 is $(O)_pS$, O, or $N(R^{13})$;

Z^3 is $(O)_pS$ or O;

A^1 is H or CH_3;

A^2 is selected from the group consisting of:

a) H,

b) HO,

c) CH_3,

d) CH_3O,

e) $R^{14}OCH_2$=C(O)NH,

f) $R^{15}OC(O)NH$,

g) $(C_1$-$C_3)$alkoxycarbonyl,

h) $HOCH_2$,

i) CH_3ONH,

j) $CH_3C(O)$,

k) $CH_3C(O)CH_2$,

l) $CH_3C(OCH_2CH_2O)$, and

m) $CH_3C(OCH_2CH_2O)CH_2$,

or A^1-C-A^2 taken together are CH_3-$C(OCH_2CH_2O)$, C(O), or $C(=NR^{22})$;

R^8 is H or F, or is taken together with Q^1 as above;

R^9 is H or F;

R^{10} and R^{11} are taken together with the N atom to form a 3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane, pyrrole, pyrazole, imidazole, 1,2,3-triazole, 1,2,4-triazole, morpholine or a piperazine group, optionally substituted with R^{13};

R^{12} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) $CH_3C(O)$–,

b) HC(O)–,

c) $Cl_2CHC(O)$–,

d) $HOCH_2C(O)$–,

e) CH_3SO_2–,

f) $F_2CHC(O)$–,

g) $H_3CC(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

h) $HC(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

i) $R^{21}C(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

j) $H_3CCHCH_2OCH_2C(O)$–,

k) benzyl$OCH_2C(O)$–,

l)-m)

,

, and

R^{13} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) $R^{14}OC(R^{16})(R^{17})C(O)$–,

b) $R^{15}OC(O)$–,

c) $R^{18}C(O)$–,

d) $H_3CC(O)(CH_2)_2C(O)$,

e)$R^{19}SO_2$–,

f) $HOCH_2C(O)$–,

g) $R^{20}(CH_2)_2$–,

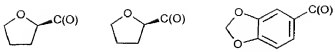
h) $R^{21}C(O)OCH_2C(O)$–,

i) $(CH_3)_2NCH_2C(O)NH$–,

j) $NCCH_2$–,

k) F_2CHCH_2,

l)-m)



and

R^{14} is H, CH_3, benzyl, or $CH_3C(O)$–;

R^{15} is (C_1-C_3)alkyl, aryl, or benzyl;

R^{16} and R^{17}, independently, are H or CH_3;

R^{18} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) H–,

b) (C_1-C_4)alkyl,

c) aryl(CH_2)$_m$,

d) ClH_2C–,

e) Cl_2HC–,

f) FH_2C–,

g) F_2HC–, and

h) (C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl;

R^{19} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) CH_3,

b) CH_2Cl,

c) $CH_2CH{=}CH_2$,

d) aryl, and

e) CH_2CN;

R^{20} is OH, CH_3O–, or F;

R^{21} is:

a) CH_3–,

b) $HOCH_2$–,

c) aniline, or

d) $(CH_3)_2N$-CH_2–,

R^{22} is selected from the group consisting of:

a) HO-

b) CH_3O-

c) H_2N-

d) $CH_3OC(O)O$–,

e) $CH_3C(O)OCH_2C(O)O$–,

f) aryl-$CH_2OCH_2C(O)O$–,

g) $HO(CH_2)_2O$–,

h) $CH_3OCH_2O(CH_2)_2O$–, and

i) CH_3OCH_2O–;

m is 0 or 1;

n is 1-3;

p is 0-2; and

aryl is unsubstituted phenyl or phenyl substituted with one of the following:

a) F,

b) Cl,

c) OCH_3,

d) OH,

e) NH_2,

f) (C_1-C_4)alkyl,

g) $OC(O)OCH_3$, or

h) NO_2;

and protected forms thereof.

52. The method of claim 51 wherein R^1 is selected from the group consisting of 3-fluoro-4-[4-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-1- piperazinyl]phenyl, 3-fluoro-4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl, 4-(1,1-dioxohexahydro-1λ^6-thiopyran-4-yl)-3-fluorophenyl, 3-fluoro-4-tetrahydro-2H-thiopyran-4-ylphenyl, 3,5-difluoro-4-(4-thiomorpholinyl)phenyl, 3-fluoro-4-(3-thietanyl)phenyl, and 4-(1,1-dioxido-3-thietanyl)-3-fluorophenyl.

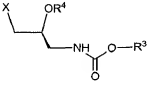
53. The method of claim 49 wherein R^3 is C_4-C_7 tertiary alkyl.

54. The method of claim 53 wherein R^3 is tertiary butyl.

55. The method of claim 49 wherein is R^2 is methyl.

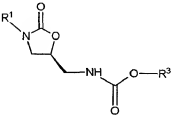
56. The method of claim 49 wherein X is Cl.

57. (Amended) A compound having the S-configuration of general structural formula:



wherein R^3 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl, R^4 is hydrogen or C_1-C_5 alkylcarbonyl, X is halogen, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, or taken together with OR^4 to form an epoxide.

58. (Amended) A method of preparing an (S)-oxazolidinone having a general structural formula:



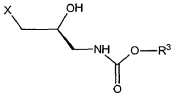
wherein R^3 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl, and R^1 is optionally substituted aryl, or a salt or hydrate thereof, comprising contacting a carbamate having a general structural formula:

$$R^1\text{-NH-CO-O-CH}_2\text{-}R^2$$

wherein R^2 is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{20} alkyl, C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl, phenyl optionally substituted with one or two C_1-C_3 alkyl or halogen groups, allyl, 3-methylallyl, 3,3-dimethylallyl, vinyl, styrylmethyl, benzyl optionally substituted on the phenyl with one or two Cl, C_1-C_4 alkyl, nitro, cyano, or trifluoromethyl groups, 9-fluorenylmethyl,

trichloromethylmethyl, 2-trimethylsilylethyl, phenylethyl, 1-adamantyl, diphenylmethyl, 1,1-dimethylpropargyl, and isobornyl, or a salt or hydrate thereof, with

i) a secondary alcohol having a general structural formula:

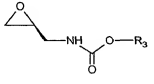


wherein X is halogen, alkylsulfonyloxy, or arylsulfonyloxy, or a salt or hydrate thereof made by the process comprising contacting an (S)-3-carbon amino alcohol having a general structural formula:

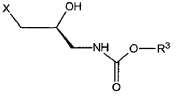
$$X\text{-}CH_2\text{-}C^{(S)}H(OH)\text{-}CH_2\text{-}NH_3^+$$

with a base and an carbonylating agent selected from the group consisting of a haloformate having a formula $R^3O\text{-}CO\text{-}X$ and a dialkyldicarbonate having a formula $R^3OCO_2R^3$;

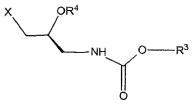
ii) an (S)-epoxide having a general structural formula:



made by the process comprising contacting an (S)-secondary alcohol having a general structural formula:

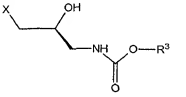


with a base and an acylating agent selected from the group consisting of an acid anhydride having a formula $O(R^4)_2$, and an activated acid having a formula R^4X; or iii) an (S)-ester having a general structural formula:



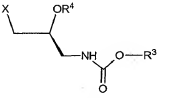
wherein R^4 is C_1-C_5 alkylcarbonyl made by the process comprising contacting

a) an (S)-secondary alcohol having a general structural formula:



wherein X is a halogen, alkylsulfonyloxy, or arylsulfonyloxy; or

b) an (S)-ester having a general structural formula:



wherein R^4 is C_1-C_5 alkylcarbonyl, with a lithium cation and a base whose conjugate acid has a pKa of greater than about 8;

in the presence of a lithium cation and a base whose conjugate acid has a pKa of greater than about 8.